84-1

fortunately filled

ray, meteor

laboratory of physical problems

ASSOCIATION: none [EG]

SUB CODE: AA

L 21774-65 EEC-4/EWG(1)/EWG(v)/EWA(h)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/EEC(b)/T Pe-5/Pi-4/ Pb-4/

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826910006-9"

L 51774-65

Fig. 1. Anisotropy as a function of wind [illegible] irregularity [illegible]

Card 3/4

[illegible] Chirkov, N. P.; Shafer, G. [illegible]

AP5002101

CHIRKOV, N.P.; KUZ'MIN, A.I.; KRYUKOV, G.F.

Asymmetry of cosmic ray variation. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 28 no.12:2001-2004 D'64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii Yakutskogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

of which 12 were caused by flares in the southern solar hemisphere and 17 by flares in the northern hemisphere. These flares were ag-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826910006-9"

KUZ'MIN, A.I.; KRYMSKIY, G.F.; SKRIPIN, G.V.

Energy and space characteristics of cosmic ray anisotropy. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 28 no.12:2007-2008 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii Yakutskogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ALEKSEEV, A.M., [illegible], A.I.; [illegible], G.F.; [illegible], G.V.; [illegible], N.P.

Relation of the anisotropy of cosmic rays. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. Fiz. 28 no.12:2009-2011 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut kosmicheskikh issledovaniy i geofiziki Yakutskogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 23100-65 AP5002103

?

L 6953-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP 5026232 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/010/1891/1893

32
31
13

AUTHOR: Krymskiy, G.F.; Shafer, G.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Relation between Forbush effects and solar flares /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity, 24-31 August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya. v. 29, no.10, 1965, 1891-1893

TOPIC TAGS: Solar flare, cosmic ray effect, cosmic ray intensity, statistic analysis

ABSTRACT: The distributions in time and heliographic longitude of solar flares of importance 2 or higher during the 4 days preceding and the 2.5 days following the onsets of Forbush decreases were compared with theoretical distributions based on the assumption that the flares which are not associated with the Forbush effect are uniformly distributed. Best agreement was obtained with the distribution calculated on the assumption that the probability for a flare to produce a Forbush decrease is proportional to the seventh power of the cosine of its heliographic longitude and that the Forbush decrease is delayed by from one to two days. The effective width of the disturbed region of interplanetary space responsible for Furbush effects is estimated to be approximately 60°. The fact that other investigators have

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L 6953-66

ACC NR: AP 5026232

arrived at larger estimates of this width may be due to incorrect assignments of flares to specific Forbush effects. The delay between the onset of a Forbush decrease and the appearance of the flare that causes it appears to be greater for flares in the eastern hemisphere than for flares in the western hemisphere. The magnitude of a Forbush decrease depends strongly on the heliographic latitude of the flare that causes it when the flare is in the southern hemisphere, but not when the flare is in the northern hemisphere. There are two maxima during the year (in the Spring and the Fall) in the distribution of flares associated with Forbush decreases; this suggests that the angular width in the meridian plane of the disturbed region in interplanetary space is small. A relation was detected between the magnitude of a Furbush decrease and its delay after the appearance of the flare responsible for it, the larger decreases having the smaller delays.

The authors thank A.I.Kuz'min for valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: AA SUBM DATE: 00/--Oct65 ORIG. REF: 002 OTH REF: 002

Card 2/3 rds

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826910006-9"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826910006-9"

L 1824-66 EWT(1)/FCC GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022829 UR/0000/65/000/000/0131/0136

39
37
B+1

AUTHOR: Kuz'min, A. I.; Krymskiy, G. F.

55

TITLE: Cosmic ray bursts

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po kosmofizicheskomu napravleniyu issledovaniy kosmicheskikh luchey. 1st, Yakutsk, 1962. Kosmicheskiye luchi i problemy kosmofiziki (Cosmic rays and problems in cosmophysics); trudy soveshchaniya. Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 131-136

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray intensity, cosmic radiation energy, solar flare, space magnetic field

12 10,55

ABSTRACT: The paper gives a brief analysis of the frequency distributions and temporal and energy characteristics of cosmic ray bursts, and reports on principal results of experimental studies of bursts conducted for the purpose of determining the structure of the interplanetary magnetic field. The frequency of bursts in cosmic ray intensity declines sharply with the increase in the minimum energy of the primary particles responsible for the increase in the recorded component. Integrated spectra of the bursts versus energy and amplitude show that only a small proportion of chromospheric flares can produce an effect

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L 1894-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022829

which can be recorded by earthbound cosmic ray detectors. The largest number of cosmic ray bursts are due to chromospheric flares on the western side of the solar disk. Solar corpuscular streams responsible for geomagnetic storms create the necessary conditions for cosmic ray propagation. Differences in the increase of the intensity of cosmic rays generated in chromospheric flares at different solar longitudes do not result from differences in the condition of generation, but reflect differences in the conditions of propagation of the particles coming from the eastern and western portions of the solar disk. The predominant direction of particle travel from western chromospheric flares is thought to be the direction of the lines of force of the interplanetary magnetic field in the vicinity of the earth. This direction lies in the ecliptic plane 50-60° to the west of the sun, confirming the twisted character of the interplanetary field. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii YaF SO AN SSSR (Institute of Cosmic Physics Research and Aeronomy, YaF SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 019

Card 2/2

L 1895-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) CS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022830 UR/0000/65/000/000/0170/0175

52
51
B+1

AUTHOR: Skripin, G. V.; Krymskiy, G. F.; Boltrushko, L. P.

TITLE: Contribution of solar particles to the diurnal variation of neutron intensity

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po kosmofizicheskomu napravleniyu issledovaniy kosmicheskikh luchey, 1st, Yakutsk, 1962. Kosmicheskiye luchi i problemy kosmofiziki (Cosmic rays and problems in cosmophysics); trudy soveshchaniya. Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 170-175

TOPIC TAGS: solar corpuscular radiation, neutron radiation, solar flare, cosmic ray, diurnal variation

ABSTRACT: The neutron intensity data used in the analysis were obtained by three stations (Yakutsk, Resolute, Sulphur Mountain) during July 1957-1960. Small chromospheric flares on the western and eastern hemisphere of the sun were found to have no appreciable effect on the neutron intensity immediately after the flares, i.e., the effect of flares was absent irrespective of the local time and heliographic longitude. Because the flares on the sun followed a local-time pattern which the flare effect in the diurnal variation of cosmic rays on earth did not obey, it was concluded that during small chromospheric flares, solar

Card 1/2

L 1895-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022830

particles have no influence on the diurnal variations of neutron intensity. The disagreement between this conclusion and those of certain authors is explained in terms of differences in the techniques used for recording diurnal variations and omission of certain significant data. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii YaF SO AN SSSR (Institute of Cosmic Physics Research and Aeronomy, YaF SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 4510-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022836 UR/0000/65/000/000/0239/0245

36
35
B+1

AUTHOR: Kuz'min, A. I.; Krivoshapkin, P. A.; Krymskiya, G. F.; Skripin, G. V.

TITLE: The study of upper atmosphere temperature variations from terrestrial measurements of cosmic rays

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po kosmofizicheskomu napravleniyu issledovaniy kosmicheskikh luchey. 1st, Yakutsk, 1962. Kosmicheskiye luchi i problemy kosmofiziki (Cosmic rays and problems in cosmophysics); trudy soveshchaniya. Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 239-245

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray measurement, atmospheric temperature, cosmic ray intensity, upper atmosphere

ABSTRACT: Data concerning the dynamics of the mesosphere are necessary for the understanding of the coupling mechanism between the solar and terrestrial events and of the general circulation of the atmosphere. However, systematic data about atmospheric dynamics at altitudes between 20 and 80 km are practically nonexistent. The present article, consequently, gives results concerning the periodic temperature variations of the mesosphere as derived from the terrestrial measurements of cosmic rays at Yakutsk. The cosmic ray intensity was measured continuously over the 1959-1960 period at 30 and 60° from

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L 4510-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022836

the zenith on the Earth's surface and underground at 20 and 60 m. w. equiv. (some data concerning daily variations are based on the 1958-1959 period). Experiments were carried out under the assumption that the variations in cosmic ray intensity at 60° and 20 (60) m. w. equiv. depths were caused by temperature variations of the atmosphere only. The analysis of data confirmed the accepted production mechanism for the hard cosmic ray component via intermediate nuclear-active mesons. Significant periodic changes in upper atmosphere temperature were found at the height of the ozone layer. These seasonal variations were between 35 and 50C, the 27-day variation amplitude was 5-10C, while daily variations were within the 3-7° limit. The yearly maximum appears in the fall, and the daily maximum during night hours. The observed temperature variations agree well with data from spectral observations of the night skies. The spectral results referring to altitudes of 80-120 km have amplitudes several times larger than the corresponding results for the 20-50 mb layer presented in this article. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 7 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii YaF SO AN SSSR (Institute of Cosmic Physics Studies and Aeronomy, YaF SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, AA

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

PC

Card 2/2

L 15936-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AT6003523 SOURCE CODE: UR/3184/65/000/007/0018/0026

AUTHOR: Krymskiy, G. F.; Kuz'min, A. I.; Skripin, G. V.

ORG: none

50
B

TITLE: Variations in cosmic rays and some characteristics of interplanetary space

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Kosmicheskiye luchi, no. 7, 1965, 18-26

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, diurnal variation, magnetic field, cosmic ray anisotropy

ABSTRACT: The principal characteristics of variations in primary cosmic rays are studied on the basis of IGY-IGC-59 materials. The effect of the interplanetary radial magnetic field on the diffusion of solar cosmic rays is discussed together with the propagation of cosmic rays in magnetic traps and the Forbush decrease. The anisotropy of cosmic rays in the interplanetary magnetic field revealed by the 11-year cosmic ray cycle is analyzed. The results of this study are used as a basis for constructing a model of the interplanetary magnetic field and for determining its basic parameters. A diagram is given showing the lines of magnetic force for

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L 15936-66

ACC NR: AT6003523

the interplanetary field and the direction of the density gradient for the cosmic rays as well as the direction for the vector of anisotropy. The properties of bursts of cosmic rays and diurnal variations show that this is a radial field resembling the solar dipole field intensely prolate in the equatorial plane with a magnetic moment having the same direction as on the earth. Analysis of experimental data indicates that this interplanetary magnetic field should have a field intensity of approximately 6γ on the orbit of the earth. An examination of Forbush effects and the bursts of cosmic and subcosmic rays which accompany them indicates that there are magnetic traps expanding outward from the sun in which the cosmic rays are effectively retarded. There may be a considerable gradient in the cosmic rays in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ 04/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 010

FW

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6003527 SOURCE CODE: UR/3184/65/000/007/0135/0139

AUTHOR: Chirkov, N.P.; Krymskiy, G.F.; Kus'min, A.I.; Skripin, G. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Variations of cosmic rays and oscillations of the magnetosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Kosmicheskiye luchi, no. 7, 1965, 135-139

TOPIC TAGS: galactic cosmic ray, magnetic storm, geomagnetic threshold, Forbush decrease, lunar diurnal variation, energy spectrum

ABSTRACT: Some difficulties occur in investigating geomagnetic changes in galactic cosmic rays. The intensity of cosmic rays is subject to great fluctuations of sudden commencement during strong magnetic storms. The spectrum of galactic particles is only slightly sensitive to changes of geomagnetic thresholds compared to solar particles, and the spectrum becomes harder during the Forbush decrease. These phenomena indicate that the increase of cosmic-ray intensity occurs isotropically and anisotropically, and its maximum amplitude is found at middle latitudes. This period is associated with weak geomagnetic disturbances. Statistical data prove that the change of cosmic-ray intensity during the Forbush decrease occurs with the same probability at both high and low latitudes. This fact contradicts the assumption that the increase depends only upon the magnetic thresholds. The problem of the

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L 11772-66

ACC NR: AT6003527

lunar diurnal variations is also unresolved because these variations do not have a tidal origin. They indicate a 27-day modulation of solar diurnal variations. The conclusion may be drawn that the magnetosphere plays a small role in variations of galactic cosmic rays, but its influence is significant for solar cosmic rays with soft energy spectrum. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [EC]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS 4178

Card 2/2

L 29178-66 - EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6018864 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/005/0817/0825

AUTHOR: Skripin, G. V.; Krivoshapkin, P. A.; Krymskiy, G. F.; Filippov, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Astrophysical Research and Aeronomy, Yakutsk Branch, SO AN SSSR (Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii Yakutskogo filiala SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the anisotropy of cosmic rays by the crossed telescopes method

41
39
B

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 817-825

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray anisotropy, geomagnetic field, solar activity

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for taking into account distortions of anisotropy of cosmic rays by the geomagnetic field and the directional diagram of the instrument. The authors have computed matrices restoring the true vector of anisotropy for instruments of the Yakutsk complex. Computations were made using coupling coefficients for different zenith angles and three forms of the energy spectrum of anisotropy. Using the matrices the authors have restored the true vectors of anisotropy for the neutron component for three epochs of solar activity (1958-1964). Readings of azimuthal telescopes were used in finding the true vectors and the vectors of the atmospheric influence for the earth's surface and for depths of 7, 20 and 60 m (water equivalent). An evaluation is given of the degree of agreement between the derived vectors and three forms

Card 1/2 UDC: 523.165

L 29178-66

ACC NR: AP6018864

2

of energy spectra. Use of the matrices makes it possible to determine the primary and atmospheric components of the diurnal wave. In the period of the maximum and decline of solar activity observations are described satisfactorily by a spectrum given by the diffusion mechanism. The authors express thanks to L. I. Dorman and A. I. Kus'min for their fruitful discussion of a number of problems. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 8 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 03, 08 / SUBM DATE: 02Nov64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 PB

ACC NR: AR6027538 SOURCE CODE: UR/0313/66/000/005/0043/0043

AUTHOR: Kuz'min, A. I.; Krymskiy, G. F.; Krivoshapkin, P. A.; Skripin, G. V.; Chirkov, N. P.; Shafer, G. V.

52
B

TITLE: The nature of cosmic ray variations

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Issledovaniye kosmicheskogo prostranstva, Abs. 5.62.292

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. po geomagnetizmu i aeron. M., Nauka, 1966, 111-118

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray variation, magnetic field, interplanetary magnetic field, magnetosphere

ABSTRACT: A review of studies is presented on cosmic ray variations caused by changes in the magnetosphere, the temperature of the upper atmosphere, modulation effects, and flare effects. The role of the interplanetary magnetic field in the generation of cosmic ray variations is emphasized and the characteristics of the field are evaluated. [Translation of abstract] [FM]

SUB CODE: 03, 04/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1

L 09551-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) GD/GW

ACC NR: AT6027221 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0111/0118

AUTHOR: Kuz'min, A. I.; Krymskiy, G. F.; Krivoshapkin, P. A.; Skripin, G. V.; Chirkov, N. P.; Shafer, G. V.

ORG: none

51
B+1

19

TITLE: The nature of cosmic ray variations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Sibirskiy institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln. Issledovaniya po geomagnetizmu i aeronomii (Studies in geomagnetism and aeronomy). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 111-118

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray intensity, solar cycle, magnetic field

ABSTRACT: A brief survey is given of available data concerning the variation of cosmic ray intensity and the effect responsible for this variation. The effects of fluctuations of the magnetosphere and temperature fluctuations in the upper atmosphere on cosmic ray variations are examined. Cosmic ray flares with energies up to 10 Bev, and their association with Forbush decreases are discussed in relation to their effect on cosmic ray variations. The 11-year variations, 27-day variations, and solar diurnal and annual variations are shown to be closely interrelated, and to have modulation of galactic cosmic rays by the radial inter-

Card 1/2

L 04885-67

ACC NR: AT6027221

planetary field as their common source. All existing observations on the variation of cosmic ray intensity are seen to indicate the existence of an external (with respect to the sun) radial interplanetary magnetic field and the predominant contribution of the dynamic effects of the field's disturbances to the modulation of galactic particles. An important feature of the field's configuration (deduced from observations of the variation of cosmic ray intensity, and also from other unrelated data) is its oblateness with respect to the plane of the ecliptic or the solar equatorial plane.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 25Dec65/ ORIG REF: 026/ OTH REF: 009.

Card 2/2

L 04555-67 EWT(1)/FCC GD/GW

ACC NR: AT6027220

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0105/0110

AUTHOR: Krymskiy, G. F.; Almukhov, A. M.; Skripin, G. V.; Krivoshapkin, P. A.; Kuz'min, A. I.

ORG: none

27
B+1

TITLE: New method for studying the anisotropy of cosmic rays 17

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Sibirskiy institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln, Issledovaniya po geomagnetizmu i aeronomii (Studies in geomagnetism and aeronomy). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 105-110

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray anisotropy, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for determining the instantaneous characteristics of the anisotropy of cosmic rays. The method will make it possible to obtain the anisotropy distribution in the meridional planes and to study the anisotropy of phenomena characterized by abrupt changes in the isotropic background (such as the Forbush decreases), all of which was not possible using the method of diurnal variations. The method proposed makes use of the fact that the world-wide network of stations established during the IGY makes it possible to determine the neutron component with an hourly statistical accuracy of 0.1% and, thereby,

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L 04588-67

ACC NR: AT6027220

to determine the anisotropy characteristics over a 2-hr observational period, provided that its amplitude exceeds the mean amplitude by a factor of more than 2. A distinctive feature of the method is the representation of the distribution of cosmic-ray intensity over the celestial sphere in the form of a series in spherical functions and the use of the first spherical harmonic of the series. The expression for the first harmonic yields the amplitude of the anisotropy vector and an expression for the intensity in an arbitrary direction at an angle to the direction of the anisotropy vector. The spherical analysis reduces to the solution of a system of linear equations with four unknowns. The solution of the system determines the isotropic portion of cosmic-ray intensity as well as three components of the anisotropy vector. The coefficients at the unknowns are calculated and tabulated for 38 stations, taking into account the effect of the geomagnetic field on the charged-particle trajectories, and also the energy spectrum of the variations. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 25Dec65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6019481

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/002/0060/0060

AUTHOR: Krymskiy, G. F.

TITLE: A one-dimensional diffusion model applied to the propagation of solar cosmic rays

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 2.51.464

REF SOURCE: Sb. Kosmich. luchi i probl. kosmofiz., Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 42-45

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, atmospheric diffusion, magnetic field, mathematic model

ABSTRACT: A layer of finite thickness with an absorbing boundary was considered as a model for the one-dimensional, interplanetary diffusion of solar cosmic rays. A diffusion equation was solved for given boundary and initial conditions, so as to compare the calculated and experimentally determined time-intensity curves for the cosmic-ray flares of February 23, 1956 and May 4, 1960. Since the model proposed is in good agreement with the experimental data, it follows that during the flares the region of diffusion of cosmic rays was finite, and the diffusion itself was highly anisotropic. The anisotropy of diffusion showed that during the flares in question there existed a quasi-radial, regular magnetic field between the Sun and the Earth. The region of diffusion did not exceed 0.3 and 0.7 astronomical units for the February 23 and May 4

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.7:523.165

ACC NR: AR6019481

flares, respectively. N. K. /Translation of abstract/

SUB CODE: 04

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6019481

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/002/0060/0060

AUTHOR: Krymskiy, G. F.

TITLE: A one-dimensional diffusion model applied to the propagation of solar cosmic rays

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 2.51.464

REF SOURCE: Sb. Kosmich. luchi i probl. kosmofiz., Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 42-45

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, atmospheric diffusion, magnetic field, mathematic model

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Card 1/2

UDC: 523.7:523.165

ACC NR: AR6019481

flares, respectively. N. K. /Translation of abstract/

SUB CODE: 04

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6027539

SOURCE CODE: UR/0313/66/000/005/0044/0044

AUTHOR: Krymskiy, G. F.; Altukhov, A. M.; Krivoshapkin, P. A.; Kuz'min, A. I; Skripin, G. V.

TITLE: A new method for investigating cosmic ray anisotropy

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Issledovaniye kosmicheskogo prostranstva, Abs. 5.62.298

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. po geomagnetizmu i aeron. M., Nauka, 1966, 105-110

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray anisotropy, linear equation, earth magnetic field, particle trajectory, radiation spectrum, variational problem

ABSTRACT: A method using the spherical analysis of data from a worldwide network of stations is suggested in order to obtain the instantaneous characteristics of cosmic ray anisotropy. The analysis can be reduced to solving a system of linear equations with four unknowns. The solution determines the isotropic intensity and three components of the anisotropy vector. Introduced is a calculation for the coefficients for the unknowns in the equations for each station. The effect of the earth's magnetic field on particle trajectories, as well as differences in the energy spectra for isotropic and anisotropic variations, is considered. Abstract. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 04

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6029291

SOURCE CODE: UR/0313/66/000/006/0028/0028

AUTHOR: Krymskiy, G. F.

TITLE: Diffusion of cosmic rays from the sun

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Issledovaniye kosmicheskogo prostranstva, Abs. 6.62.218

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. po geomagnetizmu i aeron. M., Nauka, 1966, 143-145

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray measurement, solar chromosphere, physical diffusion, sun, cosmic ray anisotropy, model, dispersion equation

ABSTRACT: An improved diffusion model is proposed in order to arrive at a quantitative explanation for the decreasing section of the time curve for the effect of chromospheric eruption in cosmic rays and for the dependence of the characteristics of the effect on the heliocentric longitude of the eruptions. It is taken that the diffusion factor depends on the distance from the sun, and that particle diffusion is anisotropic. The diffusion equation can be solved by the variable separation method on the assumption that injection occurs instantaneously and at a single point. The calculation can be used to determine the dependence of the intensity of solar cosmic rays on time at various distances from the sun and for various positions of the chromospheric eruptions on the sun's disc. B. Vladimirskiy. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 04

Card 1/1

KRYMSKIY, G.F.; SHAFER, G.V.

Relation between Forbush effects and chromospheric flares. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29 no.10:1891-1893 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

Krymskiy, I.

AUTHOR: Krymskiy, I.

TITLE: Ultrasonic Waves (Ul'trazvuk) 27-1-7/19

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, # 1, pp 15-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article gives a short description about the nature of supersonic waves and their utilization in metallurgy, chemistry, construction, navigation, medicine, biology, etc.

To get powerful ultrasonic waves in the air, sirens, whistles, gas jet apparatus and other devices are used. To achieve ultrasonic vibrations of high frequency in liquids and solids, piezoelectric and magnetostriction effects are applied. The frequency diapason achieved by different piezoelectric exciters ranges between 100,000 and 5 million cycles. The magnetostriction vibrators may generate ultrasonic vibrations up to 100,000 cycles.

At present ultrasonic waves are used in construction for cutting operations and for cleaning of metal surfaces. In addition ultrasonic waves are applied to the checking of mouldings, of forged pieces and welded joints. They are also used to measure the thickness of metal, the tinning and soldering of aluminum.

Card 1/2

Ultrasonic Waves

27-1-7/19

Concluding his article the author gives some examples how ultrasonic waves are used in industry.
There are 8 drawings, and 2 photos.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KRYMSKIY IVAN IVANOVICH DECEASED 1964

C. 63

Forging

DEVKIN, M.M.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.D.; KRYMSKIY, I.I., inzh., retsenzent; KATSMAN, A.B., inzh., red.; MARKIZ, Yu.L., inzh., red. izd-va; MAKAROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Cleaning surfaces of parts with metal sand] Ochistka poverkhnostei detalei metallicheskim peskom; iz zavodskogo opyta. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 86 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Shot peening)

KRYMSKIY, I.I.; MASSEN, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; SYTNIK, N.A., inzh., red.; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.;

[Dies for foging; manufacture and adjustment] Shtampy dlia goriachei shtampovki; izgotovlenie i naladka. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 125 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Dies (Metalworking)) (Forging)

KRYMSKIY, Ivan Ivanovich

[redacted]

[Forging in the U.S.S.R.] Kuznechno-shtampovochnoe proizvodstvo v SSSR. Moskva, Znanie, 1959. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Seriia, 4, no.9) (MIRA 16:8)
(Forging)

KREMLEVSKIY, P.P.; SHATIL', A.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KRYMSKIY, I.L., inzh., retsenzent; MITARCHUK, G.A., red. izd-va; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., red.izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Flowmeters] Raskhodomery. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 655 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Flowmeters)

KRYZHIY, I. L.

KRYZHIY, I. L. and TSIRLIN, A. I. "Improvement of k.p.d. and of the coefficient of power by means of using cascade electric motors", (A technical alliance at the Main Water-Supply Station), (In index, first author: I. A. Kryzhiy), Materialy po kommunal. khoz-vu, 1949, Collection 1, p. 46-51.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

1. TSIRLIN, A., Eng. ; CHESISHVILI, V. ; KRYMSKIY, I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Water - Purification

7. Automatization of the processes of water coagulation at water works. Zhil. -kom. khoz. 12 no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

CHEYSHVILI, V.L.; KRYMSKIY, I.L.

Automatic reagent batch meter for use in purifying water for public industrial uses. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.94:20-23 '54. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Otdel ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stva Ministerstva stroitel'stva.
(Water--Purification)

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Water treatment. Sewage water, I-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5437

Author: Cheyshvili, V. L., Krymskiy, I. L.

Institution: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Sanitation Engineering Operations

Title: VNIIGS Automatic Coagulating Agent Measuring Device (Cheyshvili and Krymskiy Design)

Original Publication: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn. i san.-tekhn. rabot, 1955, No 6, 82-106

Abstract: Description of the fundamental hydromechanical and electric layouts and also of the design of the principal components of an automatic measuring device the operation of which is based on determination of the electric conductivity of water before and after addition thereto of the reagent. In the measuring device use is made of the principle of intermittent regulation. Flow of water through each electrolytic

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Water treatment. Sewage water, I-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5437

Abstract: cell $\geq$0.16 liter/second. On treatment of water having an alkalinity <5 mg-equival. per liter, and additions of coagulating agent amounting to <1 mg-equival. per liter, accuracy of measurement is within ±2.5%. With additions of larger amounts of coagulating agent a special calibration of the scale is necessary.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5519

Kremlevskiy, P. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, ed.

Teploenergeticheskiye i khimikotekhnologicheskiye pribory i regulyatory (Instruments and Regulators in Heat-Power and Chemical Engineering) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 307 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,500 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: G. A. Dudusova; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Shchetinina; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machines, Leningrad Department, Mashgiz: F. I. Fetisov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians who construct, design, and operate industrial instruments and regulators.

COVERAGE: The book deals with new investigations in the field of automatic checking and regulation of heat-power and chemical industrial processes. The following problems are discussed: improvement of two-position control operation; effect of mass action and damping on proportional control; new proportional plus integral and programming electronic regulation systems; complete automation of open-hearth furnaces; automation of boilers with variable load capacity; measurement of pulsating flow; measurement of dust flow; ultrasonic and magnetic-induction flowmeters; pneumatic compensating differential manometers; aggressive-fluid flowmeters; new magnetic and optical-acoustical gas analyzers; concentration meters; and chlorine and coagulant regulators. The book is the fifth in a series containing reports on the investigations carried out by the Section on Heat-Engineering Control Instrumentation and Automation of the Leningradskoye otdeleniye Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (Leningrad Branch of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Instrument-Building Industry.) All the articles presented in this book were discussed either at sessions of the above section or at the conference on measurements of mechanical quantities called by the section, the VNIIM (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva -- All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev), and the Leningradskiy dom uchenykh im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Leningrad House for Scientists imeni A. M. Gor'kiy). No personalities are mentioned. There are 65 references: 41 Soviet, 20 English, and 4 German. References accompany most chapters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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pulsating flow; measurement of gas flow; [illegible] induction flowmeters; pneumatic compensating differential manometers; aggressive-fluid flowmeters; new magnetic and optical-acoustical gas analyzers; concentration meters; and chlorine and coagulant regulators. The book is the fifth in a series containing reports on the investigations carried out by the Section on Heat-Engineering Control Instrumentation and Automation of the Leningradskoye otdeleniye Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva neftegazostroitel'noy promyshlennosti

KRYMSKIY, Izrail' Lazarevich; DNEPROVA, N.N., red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Automatic units for water-supply systems] Avtomaticheskie ustroistva vodosnabzheniia. Leningrad, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 61 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Water supply engineering)
(Automatic control)

CHISTOVICH, Sergey Andreyevich; SHKLYAREVSKAYA, Sof'ya Yakovlevna; KRYMSKIY, I.L., nauchn. red.; DESHALYT, M.G., ved. red.

[Installation and operation of gas-operated automated heating boiler rooms] Montazh i ekspluatatsiia avtomatizirovannykh otopitel'nykh kotel'nykh na gaze. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964. 85 p. (MIRA 17:5)

KIVILKIY, L. D.

"Connective-Tissue Skeleton of the Heart Under Conditions of Compensatory Hypertrophy and Decompensation." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub. 7 Feb 50, Acad Med Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950

KRYMSKIY, L.D. (Moskva)

Connective tissue framework of the heart in compensatory hypertrophy and decompensation. Arkh. pat. 17 no.4:72-79 O-D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz laboratorii pri deystvitel'nom chlene Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. I.V. Davydovskom.

(MYOCARDIUM, pathology,
connective tissue parenchyma in hypertrophy & decompensation)
(HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA,
heart, connective tissue parenchyma in)
(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, pathology,
connective tissue parenchyma of heart)

Krymskiy, L.D.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic) Pathologic Anatomy. S-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12477

Author : Krymskiy, L.D.
Inst : -
Title : Morphologic Changes in Various Organs and Their Reversibility in Protein Deficiency.

Orig Pub : Vopr. pitaniya, 1956, No 1, 28-32

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Blood-Vascular System. Heart. S-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79106.

Author : Krymskiy, L. D.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Biopsy of the Auricle of the Left Atrium Cordia During Mitral Stenosis (Clinical-Anatomic Parallels. Report I.

Orig Pub: Klinich. meditsina, 1956, No 2, 25-32.

Abstract: Fourteen auricles of the left atrium cordia, removed during a valvotomy due to a mitral stenosis, were studied in patients ranging in age from 23-50. During a histological investigation in 5 of them, an active rheumatic process was found, with the formation of a great number of granulation growths, the disorganiza-

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UCHITEL', I.Ya., KRYMSKIY, L.D.

Effect of hypothermia on allergic processes [with summary in English]
Exper.khir. 1 no.3:19-24 My-Je '56 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo (dir. - chlen-korespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.
(HYPOTHERMIA, eff.
inhib. of Arthus & Schwarzman phenomena in rabbits (Rus))
(ALLERGY,
Arthus & Schawrzman phenomena in rabbits, inhib. with hypothermia (Rus))

DZHAGARYAN, A.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KRYMSKIY, L.D.

Unusual case of congenital heart defect. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.5: 89-91 S-O '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) i prozektury 2-y Sovetskoy bol'nitsy. Yegor'yevska (prozektor V.Ya.Lipets)

(HEART--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Adrenal cortex adenoma with an adrenogenital syndrome. Probl.endokr. i gorm. 2 no.2:117-120 Me-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.
(ADRENAL CORTEX, enoplasms
causing adrenogenital synd.)

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva); MAYSYUK, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Data on the pathoanatomy and pathogenesis of Simmonds' disease. Probl. endok. i gorm. 2 no.4:82-87 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.

(SIMMONDS DISEASE,
pathogen. & pathol. (Rus))

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva); MAYSYUK, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Data on the pathological anatomy of Itsenko-Cushing disease. Probl. endok. i gorm. 2 no.5:110-119 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova) i Instituta khirurgii im. A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.

(CUSHING DISEASE, pathology, (Rus))

(CUSHING DISEASE, case reports, histopathol. (Rus))

"Morphological Changes in Internal Organs Under Hypothermia," by L. D. Krymskiy and I. Ya. Uchitel', Institute of Surgery imeni A. V. Vishnevskiy (head, Prof A. A. Vishnevskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Eksperimental'naya Khirurgiya, No 6, Nov/Dec 56, pp 31-40

The purpose of the investigation, carried out on rabbits, was to determine what changes take place in the internal organs (and after what period of time) during hypothermia. A histological study of the liver, kidneys, heart, lungs, spleen, and adrenals showed that morphological changes occurred in the internal organs. Prolonged cooling of the body results in fatty dystrophy of the liver, kidneys, and myocardium. These changes are characteristic of tissue hypoxia. General cooling of the body, ganglion blocking agents, and hypnotics when used separately did not cause as marked changes in the internal organs as when used in combination. It was found that the structure of an internal organ returned to normal within 10 days following prolonged hypothermia. In view of the above facts, it is suggested that the duration of hypothermia be as short as possible in clinical practice. (U)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826910006-9"

KRYMSKIY, L.D. (Moskva, Vishnyakovskiy per., d.27, kv. 42)

Microscopic anatomy of the connective tissue skeleton of the normal heart. Arkh.anat. gist. i embr. 33 no.2:53-59 Ap-Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Laboratoriya deyst. chl. AMN SSSR zasl. deyat. nauki prof. I.V.Davydovskogo.

(MYOCARDIUM, anatomy and histology,
connective tissue, microscopy (Rus))
(CONNECTIVE TISSUE, anatomy and histology,
myocardial connective tissue, microscopy (Rus))

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Biopsy of the left auricular appendix in mitral stenosis; clinico-anatomical parallels. Report no.1. Klin. med., 34 no.2: 25-32 F '56 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir. -chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Vishnevskiy)

(HEART
appendage of left auricle, biopsy in mitral stenosis)
(MITRAL STENOSIS
biopsy of appendage of left auricle)

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; DZHAGARYAN, A.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

A rare case of congenital heart defect; cardiac vascularization by three coronary arteries with dextroposition of the aortic bulb (tetralogy of Fallot) Klin.med. 34 no.10:72-73 O '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy)
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL
tetralogy of Fallot with three coronary arteries)

KRYMSKIY, LEONARD DAVYDOVICH

ARSHINOVA, Militsa Nikolayevna, kand.med.nauk; KRYMSKIY, Leonard Davydovich, kand.med.nauk; REMYUMOV, O.M., redaktor; GUBIN, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Vascular surgery] Khirurgiia sosudov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1957. 31 p. (Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 8, no.41) (MIRA 11:2)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--SURGERY)

KRYMSKIY, L.D.

SMELOVSKIY, S.I.; DARBINYAN, T.M.; KRYMSKIY, L.D.

Method of suturing the stump of the left auricular appendix during commissurotomy [with summary in English]. Eksper.khir. 2 no.3:22-26 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.
(COMMISSUROTOMY
suturing left auric. appendix stump, method)

KRYMSKIY, L. D.

DZHAGARYAN, A.D.; KRYMSKIY, L.D. (Moskva)

Technic of cardiac incisions in congenital defects [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 19 no.5:67-69 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL,
technic of cardiac incisions in autopsy)

KRYMSKIY, L.D.; FRIDMAN, E.Ye.

Metastasis of hypernephroid renal cancer simulating primary breast cancer. Urologiia 22 no.2:48 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk L.D.Krymskiy) Moskovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.36 (glavnyy vrach M.V.Kazangapova)
(KIDNEYS--CANCER) (BREAST--CANCER)

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SMELOVSKIY, S.I., kandidat [redacted]nskikh nauk

Morphological changes in the heart following commissurotomy [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 33 no.4:46-54 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.
(HEART, pathol.
changes after commissurotomy)

KRYMSKIY, L.D.

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kand.med.nauk; BURMENKO, Ye.G., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Anatomoclinical characteristics of fulminant labor rheumatic pneumonia. Klin.med. 35 no.7:79-89 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy)

(PNEUMONIA, LOBAR, pathology, fulminant rheumatic (Rus))
(RHEUMATISM, complications, pneumonia, lobar fulminant, histopathol. (Rus))

KRYMSKIY, L.D.

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Histological diagnosis of latent rheumatic carditis. Klin.med. 35 no.11:118-125 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy)
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, pathol.
histol. of excised auricle in rheum. carditis, diag. valud)

KRYMSKIY, K.D.

DZHAGARYAN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KRYMSKIY, K.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

A rare case of congenital heart failure; upper pulmonary vein of the left lung as a tributary of the left innominate vein combined with transposition of large vessels and coarctation of the aorta. Vest. khir. 78 no.1:94-95 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii im. A.V.Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) i prozektury 2-y Sovetskoy bol'nitsy gor. Yegor'yevska (prozektor - V.Ya.Lipets)

(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL, case reports
atresia of left auricle with rare multiple abnorm. of large vessles)

DARBINYAN, T.M. (Moskva, ul. Kachalova, d.19, kv.1); KRYMSKIY, L.D.

Massive hemorrhage into the lung as a complication of intubation anesthesia under hypothermia. Vest.khir. 78 no.5:123-124 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii im. A.V.Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.V.Vishnevskiy)

(ANESTHESIA, ENDOTRACHEAL, compl.
intubation, causing hemorrh. of lung in hypothermia)
(LUNGS, hemorrh.
caused by intubation anesth. in hypothermia)

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, B-140, Krasnoprudnaya ul., d. 30/34, kv.111); TSUKERMAN, B.M.

Morphological changes in the heart following electrical defibrillation and direct massage. Vest.khir. 79 no.11:86-90 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii im. A.V.Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir.-prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy).

(HEART, pathology
morphol. changes after electrical defibrillation & direct massage (Rus)
(CARDIAC ARREST,
electric defibrillation & massage, eff. on heart morphol. (Rus)

KRYMSKIY, L.D.

Causes of decompensation of the hypertrophied heart; a survey of the literature. Eksper.khir. 3 no.1:57-64 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT, compl.
congestive hart failure, pathogen., review (Rus))
(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, etiol. & pathogen.
cardiac enlargement, review (Rus))

KRYMSKIY, L.D., PERCHIKOVA, G.Ye., UCHITEL', I.Ya.

Result of reproduction of experimental rheumocarditis [with summary in English]. Eksper.khir. 3 no.4:44-49 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Vishnevskiy) i Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, exper
significance of autoantibodies in pathogen. in rabbits (Rus))

KRYMSKIY, L.D., kand. med. nauk.; SMELOVSKIY, S.I., kand. med. nauk.

Some complications following heart surgery. Sov. med. 22 no.12:12-15 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz 1-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. N. I. Krakowskiy) Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A. A. Vishnevskiy).

(COMMISSUROTOMY, compl.
fibrous pericarditis (Rus))
(PERICARDITIS, etiol. & pathogen.
fibrous, after commissurotomy (Rus))

KRYMSKIY L.D.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/9 General Path. Sept 59

2622. NINETY-THREE EXAMINATIONS OF THE LEFT AURICULAR APPENDAGE OF THE HEART IN MITRAL STENOSIS - 93 histologische Untersuchungen des linken Herzohres bei Mitralstenose - Krymskij L. D. A. W. Wischnewskij-Inst. für Chir., Akad. der Med. Wissensch. der UdSSR, Moskau - Z. ÄRZTL. FORTBILD. 1958, 52/13 (541-547) Tables 1 illus. 5

Aschoff-Talalajev nodules were found in 65 of the 93 cases. Their localization was chiefly subendocardial. Both slight and pronounced changes were observed. Organized thrombi were sometimes found. Hypertrophy of the muscular fibres, increase of the stroma and round-cell infiltration were also seen in some cases. Hyperplasia of the interstitial tissue was not associated with the nodules. In post-mortem examinations of 30 hearts, nodules in the auricular appendages were also found; they were found in other locations in the heart as well, but cases exhibiting them in other sites, but not in the appendages, were rare. Fibrinous pericarditis is always seen after operation; when there is no question of infection, the pericarditis is attributed to small necroses at the place where the appendages have been cut off. There is no direct connection between the frequency or condition of the nodules, and the pericarditis. Only fresh and numerous Aschoff nodules are proof of still active rheumatic fever.

Schoenmackers - Düsseldorf

KRYMSKIY, L.D. (Moskva, Krasnoprudnaya ul., d.30 - 34, kv.111)

Pathological anatomy of complications and causes of death following commissurotomy. Grud. khir. 1 no.2:25-30. Mr-Ap '59 (MIRA 16:7)

1. Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir.-desyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.
(MITRAL VALVE--SURGERY)

KRYMSKIY, L.D.; UCHITEL', I.Ya. (Moskva)

Mode of action of a lumbar novocaine block. Eksp.khir. 4 no.3:39-40 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL
procaine lumbar block, mechanism of action (Rus))

KRYMSKIY, L.D.; BURAKOVSKIY, V.I.

Morphological changes in the brain in the case of congenital defects of the heart and their dependence on surgical intervention. Eksper. khir. 4 no.5:30-38 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz otdela patologicheskoy morfologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk D.S. Sarkisov) i k-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. N.I. Krakovskiy) Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.
(HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL, pathol.)
(BRAIN, pathol.)

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